Hand processes the control of the process of the process of the case of the ca WALBINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22, 1850.

GOV, HILL'S SPERCH ON "THE PRINCIPLES OF JEPPERSONIAN DEMOCRACY." Thomas deflerence in his first inaugural address enunciated what he declared to be "the essential principles of our Government, and consequently this which ought to snape its administration," as follows:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of what-

administration." as follows:

"Equil and exact instinctions or inditical; peace, commerce, and honest tricustally with all nations, entangling attances with none; the support of the state Governments in all of their rights:

"the deservation of the state Governments in all of their rights:
"the deservation of the right of election by the people; "allow-lute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority:
"a well-discovered military authority; economy in the judde expense that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our deals, and sacred proservation of the public faith; encouragement of agricultures, and of commerce as its handmad; the cliusion of information, and the arrangement of all abuses at the lar of suble reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of religion; sud trial by juries impartially selected—these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation.

From that case until the present, during all the christaltides incident to the political con-

id reformation.
From that date until the present during all

equipp d—becomes a source of confidence as woll as a matter of pride.

"The protection of a Sinte frem invasion from without and repedition from within an patriotic duty engined upon every people; but "the supremacy of the evel over the military authority "should be universally recognized.

The power to call into action the services of the military of a common wealth is an authority in the process of the military of a common wealth is an authority in the recent of the military of a common wealth is an authority in the process of the military of a common wealth is an authority in the process of the military of a common wealth is an authority in the process of the military of a common wealth is an authority in the process of the universal of the process of the process of the universal of the streets, or one or two personal encounters, or the unauthorized gathering of a large out orderly crowd in public baccer or any other tribing disturbance is cident to labor difficulties. In large town or cities, warrant the interposition of the Commander-in-Chief. It is perhaps difficult to lay down any general rule which should govern all emergencies. Much must be should govern all emergencies. Much must be tested to the poculiar circumstances of each particular expense of the strong power of the

firm and vigorous hard. No conjecting or parloying w. h mots, rich mortrin weekers, must be therated. The power of the military forces should be used toldly unbestiming. forces should be used toddy, unbestimingly, and effectively, whonever necessary, but always to subserve paide in her than private interests, to which ate the law rather than to compel the a themselved is awarded than to compel the a themselved is the rest of labor disputes.

Justice as a believes will be maintained as well as the dispute that to compele as a believe in the distant small be in law. The response to the Adjustant General for laboration that the part of the Adjustant General for laboration of the Adjustant G

As city no without distinction of party we gre proint of the authoral found of the State of New 1 rt. We are following Jefferson-advice, and are neted mantaning "a well disciplined" or on various here more perfect of effect ve than a the pre-ent hour, With its use seening to the legitimate or jeffer of its greation and maintenance, it will continue contributing to the safety, the pride, and the glory of the blass.

PRINCIPLES THAT ARE LIVE DEUES TO-DAY, PRINCIPLES THAT ARE LIVE ISSUES TO-DAY,
When J-Herson Included in his declaration
of essential principles "the support of State
Government in all of their rights." "a jealous
oproof his runt of essential by the scopecommerce with all nations." the encouragement of agricults e, "and "economy in the
put is extense. he surgested principles of
which the learness he surgested principles of
the include the learness that he learness
and nost devoted chamition. Concept related
to them are the relitical issues balors the
American people to-day assuming less emphasis is sure of the manner in which they
are presented involving new dangers because
of the segmency and power of that party

THE RIGHTS OF STATES.

whose influence is toward the subversion of our simple and well-defined system of government.

THE RUGHTS OF STATES.

Adherence to "the support of the State Governments in all of their fights" reserved to them ander the Federal characterial reserved to them ander the Federal characterial or controlled the state as we have never believed in a taterani or controlled Government. We obsert to a Federal Government so strong that it will absorb all the rights of the states, as well as the percognitives of the states, as well as for municipalities. Our form of government may well be regarded as the best government under the sun. In strict lauranger it is neither a maion for a confiderace. At is a miled of States, and has been tersely and appropriately described as a country divided like the waves united as the sea. The Democratic party as such has not been us mindful of its obligation to preserve the peneral Government in what deflerson called its, whose constitutional vigor. Loyalty and diedlenes to the country its greatest Generals, and staty per cent. of the Union was importible it gase to the country its greatest Generals, and staty per cent. of the Union woldiers were recruited from its ranks. It has exemplified its pascest by its example. Its patriods in has been unselfish and unosteritations.

But a proper respect for the just and necessary powers of the General Government, and the desire to maintain them do not require the approval of every new scheme to enlarge the functions of that Government. The dangerious tenders considered the government, and the desires to maintain them do not require the approval of every new scheme to enlarge the functions of that Government. The dangerious tenders considered the country is an analysis of the States. Our opponent are federal officials and encreaching to power is will be required to the States. Our opponent are federal officials with early

selected—these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and stellation which has gone before us and stellation which has gone before us and stellation which has gone before us and the visation for the sentiment of the Fore bid, and all the direction of the sentiment of the Fore bid, and all the direction of the sentiment of the Fore bid, and all the direction of the gone in the sentiment of the Fore bid, and all the direction of the Goven in the sentiment of the Fore bid, and all the direction of the Goven in the sentiment of the Fore bid, and all the direction of the Goven in the sentiment of the Fore bid, and all the direction of the Goven in the sentiment of the Fore bid, and all the direction of the Goven in the sentiment of the Fore bid, and the protection of the Goven in the sentiment of the Fore bid, and the protection of the Goven in the sentiment of the Fore bid, and the protection of the John Carlette and phases in our history and development. Some they are no longer a subtlet of narry outcomes and phases in our history and development. Some treatment of the Fore bid, and the protection of the John Carlette and phases in our history and development. Some treatment of the Fore bid, and the protection of the John Carlette and phases in the protection of t

raignment of an absence of the reason.

With an uncorrupted ballot and a fair count, New York is a Democratic State. The Republicans have not elected a single State officer save one in nine years, but during all this period the State has been misroprented in the United States Senate by two Republican Senators. United States Senare by two Republican Senators.

The air has been filled all summer with the clamor of our Republican friends over a Congressional apportionment in Ohio, wherein it is alleged that some partiality has been shown our party, but not a word of condemnation do we hear from them of the infquitous actions on their part under which the Democracy of New York has suffered for so many years.

clamor of our Republican Friends over a constitution of the exercise of a sound that the assistance of the strong power of the military forces of a State should not be expected or permitted except for the prevention of a tond violence, and the protection of the protection, and ordinarily, only upon the approximation of interesting and in their aid. It is not the province of the militar to erform mere police daily, nor to openic railroads in case of a strike for the initiation of the military of passes and province of the militar of the problem. An absolute a strike for the initiation of the relations of the following and the Mayors and problems and the Mayors and province and the military in the first province and the maintained with a fi

iniquitous blow. But in its campaign for such a naryow policy the barty which campaign of 1886 and to committed itself irreviewaby. False as its economic destrines the committed of 1886 and the McKinley bill of 1886 have stamped it as reculiarly Republican. No political envivoration and no economic somersatives such as the public has lately seen on the part of distinguished statesmen, will persuade the American recopic that their broadest interests and commercial prosperity can be safely intrusted to the Hepublican party.

Yet there is a strange and simificant confusion of ideas and theories visible among the leaders of our opionepts. Is it a confession of error and a sign of returning sense? Carefully scanned, is it not a vimication of Democratic and Jeffersocian policy?

Let me read the opening sentence of the distinuatished Republican Secretary of State in the recent speech at Waterville, Mc.:

"I wish to declare the opinion that the United States has," Republican statesmen all say nowaciays, "the United States has," I wish to declare the opinion that the United States has canced a point where one of its foreign trade."

Here is a confession of judgment. How strangers such a sentiment would have sounded from the same a urce in the campaign of 1888; Then not a word did he utter in favor of foreign trade." He then relicuied the necessity for wider markets and advocated the mean narrow and illiberal policy in regard to our commerce. This sudden hange of sentiment is pe ultary interesting to me. I remember how I was assumed not quite a year age by Mr. Biames political friends and newspapers, for delicering what they called a free trade harmans to the fan American designates to the litternational Congress upon the occanion of their visit to the Capitol at Albany. Baid I at that time.

With the main purpose of wear conference

the encouragement of closer commercial relations between this country and its Southern pushbors. I have the warmest sympathy. Your vist and the conference which occasions it will have accomplished great results if they will have been the neans of enlighted excessions it will have accomplished great results if they will have been the means of enlighted in the leavest in the conference will not be attained until our country realizes that a Chin-se wall of restrictive trade exists in a round fix borders is a barrier to commercial intercourse with other nations. We have reached that stage in our growth when the demands of our manufactures are for wider markets, and rou have been invited here to see what they have to offer any whether it will not be to your advantage to but here rather than elsewhere. But our invitation with have been futile, and these attentions which you are receiving will be ever a wasted unless the result of your deliberations and be to persuade the insemble of the interest of free commerce. Hereing which we want to a variety in the interest of free commerce. Hereing will be every statute, must be revised in the interest of free commerce. Hereing wall be supported in the restrict and concernation alone will satirulate international commercial relations. I you would sell to us you must fact only have what we want to buy, but you must facilitate our means of buying it; and if we would sell to rou we must make similar advances. When the laws witch restrict, and do not actually beneat, are middled or wiped out, then we shall be in a situation to confer about the encouragement of trade on a better and more reasonable basis."

I apprehend that the "campaign of education" has been so effective even upon our opponents that these suggestions of mine would not now meet with that vehement antagonism which they encountered only a short year ago.

Our political opponents, under Mr. Blaine's lead, are endeavoring to ride two horses on this occasion, but such horse as Reciprocity and Protection will not run to

Change around at will, And prove that he is standing still.

The polley of reciprocity and that of a high tariff are radically inconsistent with each other. The Addrich ameniment and the Mo-Kin exhibitor thoroughly irreconstible. Even were the Addrich ameniment to be exercised by the President—and if it is exercised it will be an unwarranted usorpation of power, for there is no authority in the Constitution for permitting the imposition of the first duties to be determined at the instance director, or discretion of the Executive—it must be the beginning of a gradual abolition of all tariffs—a result not only the absolute extreme of high protection, but in apposition also to Democratic policy of indirect exaction. The enactment of reciprotity sais the Secretary of State. Is the saleguard of protection. The defeat of its iprocity is the opportunity of free trade, and, clutching at this clever juggle of words. Herabileans, anney that in these two epigrammatic the unit meaningless, sentences they have discovered the mit sing link between the form and reciprocity, and that both belong to the same component; seeders, list that delusion will vanish. Reciprocity, as exemplified in the Addrich amendment, carried to its procal conclosers, means eventually absolute free trade, limiting the application of reciprocal ands to the South American States and labelling it reciprocity instead of the exact facts. The policy of reciprocity of the Addrich kind, as applied to this and another country, means the aband ament of and discretices for the same country and the exact facts. The policy of reciprocity of the Addrich kind, as applied to this and another country, means the aband ament of and discretice can of exist at the same time in reference to the same countries.

"Economy in the public expense" is a Jeffersonian maxim, discarded and ridiculed alike The policy of reciprocity and that of a high

the same countries.

"ECONOMY IN THE PUBLIC EXPENSE."

"Economy in the public expense" is a Jeffersonian maxim, discarded and ridiculed alike by Federalists. Whigs, and modern Republicans. The collection of unnecessary revenue always breeds extravagance. The continuation of war taxation, when war expenses have ceased. Is an incentive to lavish appropriations which the Espublican part, in its renewed tenure of power, has not been slow to feel. In one Congressional session a large surplus has been scattered, and the Government is face to face with a probable delicit at the end of the fiscal year. To prevent such a catastrophe, Congress has resorted to a device dishonorable and unstate-manifical the surplus revenues, and subject to general demands. 154,000,000 deposited by national banks for the recemption of their notes, and always considered a trust fund. But swelling the surplus even by this device has not been sufficient to meet the demands of expenditures, and in spite of it an empty Ticksury is a menscing robability. Relation to private life of such rocks as general life.

In financial legislation and administration the wise conception of governmental functions held by Jederson and has been tary of the Treasury, Gallatin, has been sadly shattered by liepublican operation during the last generation. Kepublican operation during the last generation. Kepublican financiering has converted the Federal Treasury into a great regulator of the country's business. Denoe note ideas never conceived that so much power for good or will should be placed in the hands of one man as Republican policy has placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. Diverting money from its legitimate channels by unnecessarily prolonging war taxation, contracting the currency by mad quate legislation and narrow administration. Regulitican financial theory and practice have reduced the commercial interests of the country to a portious dependence upon the foresight, intelligence, and integrity of a Calent officer. The dictum of the secretary of the Treasury may produce or avert a panic.

We have seen the qualices men of the A BOUND FINANCIAL SYSTEM We have had vividly impressed upon us within a month the dangers of such a strantion. We have seen the reasons men of the country at the feet of the heatetary of the Trasarry imploring the Government for release of horded money to meet the domains of business. We have seen the Government, fearing financial panic poor out its holdings in the purchase of bends at a high premium—invading, in the hasto to avert frouble, even the sacred limits of a trust lund. And we have head the strange confession of the Government that, having offered these measures of relief, the resources of the Treatury were exhausted, and the money market must lock out for fixelf. When such situations arise there is something radically wrong in our fiscal system, and it is time we got back to better principles.

something radically wrong in our fiscal system, and it is time we got back to better principles.

The new monetary legislation of Congress, as exemplified in the secant silver act, redoubles the latest, repeats the earliest, and perpetuates the worst of those errors which for nearly thirty years have made unsound finance a daily national instruction and honeycombed the Constitution with Republican law, instead of executing the granted power to coin the people's gold and silver into money instead of executing the granted power to coin the people's gold and silver into money instead of effecting its circulation by gold and silver corribates strictly representative of coin, dollar for dollar, this Republican Congress has now managed, without the excuss of war or the protence of necessity, to add another new-familed legal tender; that promissory deat corrency which the United States Supreme Coart, before it was packed to reverse its own decision, rightly adjudged lilegal. After twelve years failure by computisory Treasury silver purchases to promote free bimetallic coinage at home or abroad, the Republican party is itying to deceive the people by the claim of having settled what it calls "the silver question." The assumption is as unwarranted as it is deceived, the recent legislation of Congress is merely a temporary expetient. It will give permanent satisfaction nowhere. It puts a heavier strain upon our resources than free bimetallic coinage without foreign oboperation would do, and obstructs our progress toward that end which we all desire to reach—the free coinage of silver under a proper international ratio.

In order to give internationality to our ratio, sixteen, it would be necessary to obtain beforehand the embordant vote of all the States of the European Continent and the almultaneous revolunce of the gold francs, the gold florins, the gold route and the reconage of a single piece, namely, our silver dollar, should be sufficient for realizing everywhere an identical bimetallic ratio, Congress has thus usu cirles.
The new monetary legislation of Congress.

DEMOGRACY IN THE STATE.

Upon this occasion, before such an audience and upon the day when the State organization of our party begins again its task of successfully establishing in this State the principles of Democracy, I may be excused from so far departing from the strict line of my subject as to discuss briefly some of the questions which immediately concern us.

The Republican State Committees in its recent address to the public urging the retention of that party in power, says. "The opposition exercy seek same prorunity to obtain emirted of the Lagislature. Its trumph at this time would be fraught with united evil to the state and possibly to the nation."

The Democracy do not disguise the fact that they would be gratified at the opportunity to obtain control of the Legislature. The process-billides are, of course, against their excess, we shall not be greatly disappointed if the

Dyspepsia

Intense Suffering for 8 years Restored to Perfect Health. ser of Stansing, Va. He mays: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weighing ever 300 pounds. In that year an aliment developed into acute dyspensia, and soon I was reduced to 160 pounds enfering turning sensations in the stemach, palpitation of the hear.

Mausea and Indigestion I could not sleep, jest all heart in my work had fits of melanchiolia, and for days at a time. I would have wel-comed death. I became morone, sullen, and tryinble, and for sight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman suppoyed by me suggested that I take Hood's flarsepa-ra as it had curved his wife of dyspepsia. I did so, and before taking the whole of a buttle I began to

Feel Like a New Man The terrible pains to which I had been subjected ach became easier, names disappeared, and my entire system began to tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bettie was taken I had regained my former weight and gendition. I am to-day well and I ascribe it to taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. SI; six for St. Prepared only by C 1, HOOD & CO., Apothecaries. Lewell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

usual result occurs again. An unjust and infamous apportionment, cruelly fastened upon us by our opponents, so hampers our efforts that possibly a political revolution can alone effect a change. But what is the "untold evil" which our opponents fear would accrue to the State upon the advent of a Democratic Legislature? Let me tell you some of the terrible "evils" which would follow. An enumeration of the inhabitants would be immediately@ordered. followed by an honest and fair reapportionment of the Senate and fair reapportionment of the Senate and fair reapportionment of the Senate and sasembly districts of the State as required by the Constitution. A must and equitable Excise law would be enacted. Happet transit would be given to New York city. The tax laws would be revised. Laws guaranteeing bome rule to every municipality would be passed. The proper labor measures desired by the workingmen would become laws. The farmers would be afforded means and nethols of better highways. Arbitration of labor disjustes would be made compulsory. The power and growth of monopoles would be che ked. Unnecessary special is, islation would be presented of a Legislature not controlled by the corporations of the State, intronsitudied by the copie would have comething to say concerning their win legislation. This indeed would be a now departure.

In my judgment the great majority of the people of the State, if their true sentiments could find expression through a fair representation, would welcome these dire calamities while a Democratic Legislature would in-

say concerning their own legislation. This indeed would he also would he also welcome true.

In my judgment the great majority of the people of the State, if their irue sentiments could find expression through a fair representation, would welcome these dire calamities which a Democratic Legislature would inflict upon them.

An housest, inexpensive, and constitutional ballet reform have could have been pixed upon the statute books three years and had there been such a Legislature. The World's Fair would have been secured for New York had there been as Legislature with an unserupulous Republican faction could not control. Rapid transit in our great nutber old would also have been an assured fact. The Captol of the State would have been completed. Progress upon our great public works would have been incilitated. A Republican Legislature in session is a standing mennec to tree best interests of the State, its members become boider, more corrupt, and more partisan ench and every returning year. At the close of the last session the press of the State, amount of party, accorded in argent appears to the Executive to interpose his yet, and save the State from the consequences of the corrupt, reckless, and improvident legislation which had been ennected in its closing days.

The Legislature is the last citable of Republican sing and was surrendered in advance by endors my a Democratic Judge for the Court of Appetis. We win a victory without the Erring of a gun, and New York in 1890 will still remain in the Democratic of the surface of the surface of the surface of the party our my vars, they have this year exhibited discretion and have surrendered in advance by endors my a Democratic and of the Frederick of the party of the par

CONCLUSION. I have tried to present to you some of Jeffer-son's ideas which have special reference to modern political conditions. In one phase or another they are of vital interest now. The consecration of this bandsome building to

consecration of this bandsome building to their promulgation and maintenance ought to be a powerful influence for their diffusion in this locality. No political effort is more creditable, no less from the partiet's than from the partisan's point of view.

"We must build up a new prosperity," said a distinguished predecessor of mine new decensed, "upon the old foundations of American self-povernment; carry back our political systems toward the lideas of their authors; make governmental institutions simple, frugal—medding little with the private concerns of individuals—alming at fraternity amont ourselves and peace abroad—and trusting to the people to work out their own prosperity and happiness."

selves and peace abrond—and trusting to the people to work out their own prosperity and happiness."

The spirit of Jeffersonian Democracy is synonymous with liberty—liberty in its broadest and best sense: it demands protection for the poor, the weak, and the humble; it contends for manhood suffrage; it represents the tolicial rather than the drones; it favors equal taxation and a fair representation; it advocates the greatest possible liberty to the individual citizen consistent with the public welfare; it opnoses oppressive and sumptoury legislation; it believes in the freedom of religious opinion; it wants an honest ballot; it insists unon a recognition of the Southern States as a part of a restored union, and not as conjugated provinces; it hates sectionalism, hypocrisy, and frant; it reverse the Consilution and loves the Union; and its success will surely bring prosperity, wealth, and happiness to this great country.

Gov. Hill'a closing words as given above were

the Union; and its success will surely bring prosperity, wealth, and happiness to this great country.

Gov. Hill's closing words as given above were greated with enhusiastic appliants. He said that the reason why little New Jersey was not a doub ful State, except in the opinion of some of the Republican editors, was recause there were pleaty of Jefferson're Democrats over there. They have some little fromble among themselves from time to time, but these are swept away when election day comes around. He agreed with Gov. Hill that no alliances should be made with the common enemy. He congratulated the kings county Democracy on the completion of its magnificent home. It proved that Democracy was a vital force in that county.

"We do not," said the Governor, "build temples to extinct religions and dying gods, but only to the living."

Gen. Spinola and Mayor Grant also made brief speeches of congratulation, At the close of the exercises Govs. Hill said Ablect were secreted to the Clarendon Hotel by the members of the Executive Committee and other leading Democrats, and a collation was served there.

In the evening the two Governors held a re-

In the evening the two Governors held a re-ception in the Thomas Jefferson. Several thomand Democrats called to pay their re-spects and admire their new headquarters.

An Indictment Against Simmons Dismissed. The indictment against James A. Simmons. cointly indicted with Pell and Wallack for stealing \$31,000 from the Lenex Hill (State) Bank, was dismissed in the General Bessions yesterday. The conviction of Pell was all that the State had evidence to warrant. This has no benefing on the lixth National Bank cases in the United States Court.

The two-berth statement in the electing cars of the Shore Line between New York and Boxton is a great success. These statements are completely secluded, and each has its own laredoxy. These cars are marvels of comfort and each in tarvaling.—After.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS. THE HOUSE RUSHES THROUGH CON-

TESTED ELECTION CASES. Venable and Ethott Unsented by a Bare

Republican Quorum-Scantor Hale Fro-poses a National Manuschem at Wash-ington-Little Bone by Either Mours, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.-Mr. Hale introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. for the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial building which shall be a suitable monument to the memory of U.S. Grant which is to contain a military and naval museum, Ac., and in the inner court of which may be placed to rest the mortal remains of distinguished Americans. The title endersed on the joint resolution reads: "Providing for the erection in the District of Columbia of a suitable memorial building in the vault of which shall

The resolution offered vesterday by Mr. Plumb instructing the Committee on Educa-tion and Labor to investigate charges made in a memorial of the Woman's Industrial League as to the employment of women and children in mills and factories throughout the United States was taken up. Remarks were made by Mr. Sherman and Mr. Reagan in opposition to the Senate undertaking such an investigation. and by Mr. Platt. Mr. Dawes, and Mr. Hoar repelling strictures contained in the memorial so far as they applied to Connecticut and Massachusetts.
Mr. Hoar usked Mr. Blair whether Mrs.

Charlotte Smith, President of the Woman's League, was in the employment of the Committee on Education and Labor. Mr. Blair replied that Mrs. Smith had always been interested in that class of subjects, but that she had no necuniary relations with the

Committee on I ducat on and I abor. Mr. Cockrell read from the memorial in which Mrs. Charlotte Smith states that she has been appointed by the Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor to investigate the status of working women in this country, and remarked that she ought to know whether she had an appointment from the

Chairman of the committee.

Mr. Blair explained that Mrs. Smith probably referred to an investigation made by the Committee on Education and Later some seven years ago, in which she was a witness and was requested by the Chairman of that committee to escertain and present some facts. But there was no appointment made, and there was no such relation existing at present.

Mr. Cockrell said that he would not enter

into a defence of Mrs. Smith, who was well able to take care of herself. He had read what she said in the memorial which was that: "The President of the Woman's National League was appointed by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Lator to in-

Committee on Education and Later to investigate the status of the working women of this country.

He went on to cuote from Mrs. Smith's petition a statement to the effect that in some cases in Massacausatts the records of birth have been changed in the family Biblesso as to make the chiefen appear to be old enough to be employed in factories. This statement was treated by Mr. Hawley and Mr. Hear as an invention or an exagge atton, and Mr. Cockrell wanted to know whether those Senators were casting reflections on the source from which to emanated.

Mr. Hoar also took part in the discussion and challenged some of the points mentioned by

Mr. Hoar also took part in the discussion and challenged some of the points mentioned by Mr. Cockrell. Mr. Cockrell said that he had not said anything which was not contained in an eticial document signed by the President and Secretary of the Woman's Learne. Mr. Dawes said that the paper from which Mr. Cockrell read bore unmistakable earmarks of its paternity.

Mr. Gray-Whom do you charge with having prepagated or written this paper? It would be

of its paternity.

Mr. Gray—Whom do you charge with having prenared or written this paper? It would be quite interesting to know.

Mr. Dawes—I do not charge anybody. It has a general father mark. It is made up largely of statements made over a dover again on the other side of the chamber in the tariff debate. These statements have been gathered up by some cunning hand that has induced Mrs. Smith for some purpose or other to put her name to it.

After some remarks by Mr. Blair, intimating that Mr. Cockreil had been probably taken to task on some occasion by Mrs. Smith and was trying to get even with her, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

A resolution authorizing the select Committee on Relations with Canada to continue its investigations during the recess and the next assistent was reported from the Committee on Contingent Expenses and was agreed to.

House bill amending the act of July 2, 1882, relative to the fire limit of the Post Office building at Brooklyn was passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar unobjected to.

The bill was passed extending (by \$15,000) the limit of cost for the public building at Hoboken, N. J., to meet requirements of site.

Mr. O'Ferrall of Virginia was the only Demoerat in the chamber this morning during the delivery of the prayer. The Clerk immediately pegan to call the roll on the approval of Friday's journal.

The Clerk, having called the roll, announced the pairs and recapitulated the list of those voting. The Speaker hesitated before he announged the result-there being but two lacking of a quorum.

Ar. O'Ferrall demanded that the result should be announced. In order to delay the announcement, liepublican after Republican arose and requested to know how they were recorded.

arose and requested to know how they were recorded.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio inquired how the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. O'Ferrall had toted.

Mr. O'Ferrall replied that he had never voted to perpetrate a laceny, and he did not propose to do so in this case.

Mr. Allen—The gentleman doth protest too much. The gentleman has evidently stolen the whole of the other side.

Mr. J. D. Taylor—May I ask the gentleman a question? question?
Mr. O'Ferrall-That is a dilatory question.

Mr. O'Ferrall—That is a dilatory question. [Laughter]
Mr. Taylor inquired whether the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. O'Ferrall), when he was seated by a Democratic House, considered it a larceny.
Mr. O'Ferrall retorted that the keeping him out of his seat had been a larceny, and that a Democratic Congress had vindicated him.
Mr. Taylor—The only evidence that you had a right to the seat was that you were seated by a majority vote.

out of his seat had been a larceny, and that a Democratic Congress had vindicated him.

Mr. Taylor—The only evidence that you had a right to the seat was that you were seated by a majority vote.

Mr. O'Ferrall—It would be well to remember the course of the Republicans in the last Congress, when for days and weeks they refrained from voling in the contested election case of Sulivan against Pelton.

Mr. Allen of Michigan—Why did you not count us?

The vote was then announced to be, yeas, 155; nays, 1—no quorum—and a call of the House was ordered.

Just as the Clerk began to call the roll Mr. Sweney of Lowa, one of the absences, entered, and was received by his colleagues with applause. Shortly afterward Mr. Midd of Maryland made his appearance, and received receiping of mingled applause and his-es. During the roll call the emmera was again brought into requisition, and the photographer again reproduced the array of empty Bennocratic seats.

One hundred and sixty-four members responded to the call, and without any announcement of the result further proceedings were dispensed with, and the vote again resurred in approxing Friday's journal, While this roll call was in progress, applause and hisses were given when Mr. Midliken entered the anall. For a time, Mr. Cheadle of indiana, who is operated to Langston's claims, prince the absentes, and located himself on a lounge in the lobby, deciman, to enter the chamber. But the requests and supplications of his party associates proved too strong and upon this vote he resulted, seas, 180; nays, 0, the Clerkholing a quorum.

Notwithstanding the protests of Mr. O'Ferrall, the Sheaker directed the reading of raturday's journal. Mr. O'Ferrall demanded a division on its approval, and while the lepublicans with the division, and there leng no Democrat present to object it was so ordered, smid laughter and applause. Then deed to the seating of harder of the majority resolutions to unseatVenable. It was agreed to—jeas, 101 janys, 1 (Mr. Cheadle)—the Clerk noting a quorum. Then came

ejder the election case. Mr. O'Ferrall made the point that there was no quorum present. The Speaker declined to entertain the point, stating that the last vote had shown a quorum, and that since then several isemocrate had entered the hall.

The precious question was ordered, and despite a protest from Mr. Her o' lows that some reason for its adoption should be given the resolutions on eating hibrit and seating Miller were agreed to without division.

On metion of Mr. Henderson of lows, the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair on the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Mct reary of Kentucky, who, with a number of other lenoratas, entered the chair ber at this moment, inquired what bill was undereconsideration.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa, in response, said that he did not than the gentlemant from heat entered in a little behind on general legislation, and Mr. Caswell of Wis ousit said astication successed that the gentlemant from heaturely be sworn in as a member of the House.

Ca-well of Wis ously successfully suggested that the gentleman from heatucky be sworn in as a wiember of the House.

The afternoon was consumed in a discussion of the French spoilation claims, the debate being participated in by Messrs, to swell, Dibble, and Vaux is favor of the Sectal Dibble, and Vaux is no position. Without setting the committee rose.

Mr. Canader of Massachusetts asked unanthous consent for the consideration of a resolution providing that a sub-committee of the House Committee on the World's Fair hall, industry in the progress being made by the Fair Commissioners, but Mr. Kilgore objected. be placed the mortal remains of Ulysses S.

LIFE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out of

Washington, Sept. 23.—Brits action to-day in seating Langston, the House ended what was probably the most protracted and Litterly contested election case it has ever decided. During the closing days of the last Congress the Democrats made a strenuous effort to unsent Feiton and put in Sullivan as a Representalive from California; but they were defeated by the refusal of the majority of the Republicans to vote upon the proposition. The result of to-day's promeedings was a surprise to the Democratic minerity, which, after two weeks' successful operation of what has become known as the "Mason plan" of obstruction, was confident that its opponents could not secure a quorum. But the "whips" had been active, and the word passed around before the House met that a quorum would be present. The result of the first roll call-to approve i urnal-was awaited with considerable ner yousness by the Republicans. During the call was discovered that Mr. Milliken of Maine, who had just returned to the city, was not present, and immediately messengers and pages went scouring the city to look him up. As the Clerk proceeded it was also noticed that Mr. Mudd of Maryland had failed to respond, and Chairman Rowell of the Elections Committee went himself in pursuit of the absentee. But it appeared that these apprehensions were groundless, as Mr. Sweney, who had hardly been expected so soon, came into the House just in season to cast the vote necessary to make the quorum.

The further proceedings were remarkably expeditious, and Mr. O'Ferrall, the lonely mocratic sentinel, was absolutely powerless to check the majority in its full swing. The yea and may vote declaring that Venable was not elected showed that there were 165 Repub licans in attendance, including those who did not vote, but were paired, namely; Messrs. Bliss, Browne (Va.), Cooper (Ohio), De Haven, Frank, McCord, McKenna, Stockbridge, Waddill, Wade, Wright, and Yardley.

T. M. Brown (Ind.). Butterworth, Connell, Ewart, Finley, Hansbrough, Peters, and Wilon (Ky.), were the Republicans who were abnt without pairs, and of these Browne, Finey, and Wilson had leaves of absence on account of sickness. Speaker Reed stood ready to cast his ballot, but did not do so, as the quorum appeared without his vote.

The Miller case, which followed the Langeton ase, was an even greater surprise, and in fact t was not known generally to the Republicans that the leaders contemplated this move. The

that the leaders contemplated this move. The resolution which unseated Elliott and sented Miller was eleverly framed so as to be indivisible, and a single vote sufficed to achieve what had required four separate votes in the Langston case.

The Democratic minority was considerably waxed over the result of the day's proceedings, and a call for a caucus was circulated with the purpose of endeavoring to unite the party by way of retailation upon a policy of treatment of the conference report upon the Tariff bill, which would require the Republicans to maintain a quorum of their own members to dispose of that report. But owing to the lateness of the hour and the small attendance of Democratic members the attempt to caucus was temporarily abandoned, although it was stated that it would probably be renewed to-morrow.

Representative Mason to-day, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably with mittee on Commerce reported favorably with an amendment the bill granting the consent by the Government to the erection of a bridge over the North River between New York and New Jersey. The committee recommends an amendment by adding to section 7 a provision that the bridge should be located at least one mile from any other bridge. This amendment is made, says the committee, for the reason that the prosent Congress has already passed a bill for the North River Bridge Company, authorizing the construction of a similar bridge across the same river, and obsection has been made to the granting of this right to build another bridge on the same ground.

The committee says that the necessity for this bridge is apparent on account of the railroads which have terminus at Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken, some of which have subscribed for the stock. It has also been shown to the committee that over 60,000,000 tassengers a year will be better accommodated by having the depot for all roads now centring upon the west side of the Hudson River within the city of New York, which would obviate danger from fog and ice. Three members have signed a minority report.

Representative Scranton of Pennsylvania in an amendment the bill granting the consent by

Representative Scranton of Pennsylvania in the House to-day presented for reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs the following preamble and resolution:

Acres: Harsh and brutal treatment of political soners is now universally condemned by all civilized lons, and even from Emiland remonstrances have n addressed to the Russian dovernment on behalf Russian sulports incarcerated for political reasons;

or Hussian subjects incarcerated for political reasons; and,

"I herear, Several American citizens (Dr. Galiagher,
W. Keut, J. Wilson, T. Whitetnead and others) are now undergoing imprisonment in Hugiand for political offences against the Government of that country, and are according to even official reports and admissions, being treate: with exceptional and unjustifiable severity, therefore.

Resource. That this House respectfully and earnestly requests the Frestdent to cause liquity to be made as far as practicable into the condition and cases of these prisoners and, should the reports referred to prove correct then to endeavor to secure far them humane and decent freatment pending efforts on their behalf, which, it is anticipated, will prove that they have not been fairly or legally convicted of the affences charged against them, and are therefore entitled to relef.

After hearing an argument on the subject by Erastus Wiman this morning, the House by Erastus Wiman this morning, the House Committee on Commerce ordered a favorable report to be made on Representative Covert's bill to authorize the construction of a funnel under the waters of the bay of New York, between Middletown and New Utrecht, by the New Jersey and Staten Island Junction Railroad Company. Some technical amendments were made in the text of the bill at the suggestion of the Secretary of War. The railroad tracks through the tunnel are to be open to all railroad companies desiring to use them, for a reasonale compensation.

The executive session of the Senate to-day was confined to the consideration of the non-instead of the session of the committee on Foreign Relations was concurred in on a yea and hay vote by two-thirds of the Fenntors present. The nonlination of Mr. Maney was one of the first sent to the Senate at this session of Congiess, but it has been held up until now by charges made against him relating to his personal habits.

By a vote of 5 to 4, the House Committee on the Judiciary instructed Representative Caswell to report favorably the benate bill providing for the disposition of the terminal property of the Church of Latter hay saint in Utah Representative Chiberann of Texas proposed an amendment (which was resected that when any part of this property is shown, is have seen originally domated for a public and private charity not illegal in its character, it shall not be diverted from its original purpose.

Representative Rockwell of Massachusetts to-day reported invorably from the Committee on Military Affairs a substitute bill making an appropriation of \$100,000 to enable the Se-re-tary of War to cause an exploration and survey

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of the interior of Alaska, to be made by such force of officers and enlisted men of the army as he may deem available.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs to-day directed a favorable report on Representa-tive Harmer's bill to reward Chief Engineer Meiville for herold services in connection with the Jeannette Aredo expedition by authorizing the President to advance him one grade.

William Stevens, 21 years of age, of 211 West Fifty-third street and James Woodley of 224 West Fortieth street, both colored, found out last Saturday that they were rivals in the affec-tions of a dusky damsel whom they both had tions of a dusky damsed whom they both had engagements to take to a picnic at Jones's Wood. They are red to settle it according to the code, and set in a room on Fifty-third street near Bredway. The mill becoming a little too news for the neighborhood, they also unset to the count, and there is even, who was gettle the worst of it lerked out a knile, chopped and of 'woodley's ear off, and cut of his nose. He was taken to Bellevne Hospital, and tevens was held by Justice Tainto in the result of the injuries.

Supt. Murray will Sali on Saturday. Folice Superintendent Murray, accompanied by hite wife, will sall for Europe, on the Un-bria, on Saturday afternoon. He will be away five months, for the benefit of his health.

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